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outer glumes, and in having the lowest awn straight and shorter than the others. Brazos County, Texas; G. C. Nealley, 1883.

### A New Grass.

By GEO. VASEY.

AMMOPHILA CURTISSII.—Culms 3 to 6 feet high, from a strong, perennial rhizoma, growing singly or in small tufts; base of the culm clothed with the rigid, imbricated, 2-ranked sheaths, above the base 3 or 4 distant leaves, the sheaths shorter than the internodes, very smooth, firm, the ligule an obscure, ciliate ring, the blade becoming involute and setaceous, 4 to 12 inches long.

Panicle 8 to 10 inches long, narrow and strict, the rhachis roughish, the branches very numerous, single, or in pairs below; erect, loosely flowered, sub-divided nearly to the base, the lower ones two to three inches long. Spikelets short-pedicelled, 2 to 2.25 lines long; the outer glumes unequal, keeled, nerveless, the lower one ovate, obtuse, half to two-thirds as long as the upper, which is two lines long, barely acute; the flowering-glume and its palet of similar texture and equal length, slightly longer than the larger outer glume, obtuse or acutish, strongly ciliate on the keel of the flowering-glume and on the two keels of the palet, the basal hairs scant and about one-third as long as the flower.

This was distributed in 1879 by Mr. A. H. Curtiss as *Calamagrostis brevipilis* (now *Ammophila brevipilis*), from which it differs in its greater size, its longer involute leaves, and its much longer and narrower panicle, with the branches sub-divided and flowering nearly to the base; the flowers are very similar, but differ notably in the latter having a ring of very short hairs at the base of the outer glumes beside those at the base of the flowers.

Collected by Mr. A. H. Curtiss on the Indian River, Florida, and to him I take pleasure in dedicating the species.

**The Pteridophyta of Litchfield Co., Ct.**—During the past three summers I have spent a portion of my vacation in Litchfield County, Ct., and am able to report a considerable fern list, with a few new stations for some species. Most of my collecting has been confined to the towns of Cornwall and Goshen, extending once to Bantam Lake, where the extremely local *Marsilia quadrifolia* is found, and once to Salisbury and northward along the mountains of S. W. Massachusetts. In the list, C stands for Cornwall for species not found in Goshen, and S for Salisbury.

EQUISETACEÆ.—*Equisetum arvense*, L., *E. sylvaticum*, L., *E. hiemale*, L. (3).

OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ.—*Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L., *Botrychium simplex*, Hitch., *B. ternatum*, Swz., *B. lanceolatum*, Angs., *B. Virginianum*, Swz. (5).

I have never found *B. lanceolatum* elsewhere except with its congener *B. matricariæfolium*. Diligent search here failed to reveal it. *B. simplex* is probably new to the State.

FILICES.—*Polypodium vulgare*, L., *Adiantum pedatum*, L., *Pteris aquilina*, L., *Asplenium ebeneum*, Ait., *A. Trichomanes*, L. (S), *A.*

*thelypteroides*, Michx., *A. filixfœmina*, Bernh., *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, Link., *Phegopteris polypodioides*, Fée (C), *P. hexagonoptera*, Fée, *P. Dryopteris*, Fée, *Aspidium acrostichoides*, Swz., *A. Noveboracense*, Swz., *A. Thelypteris*, Swz., *A. cristatum*, Swz., *A. marginale*, Swz., *A. spinulosum*, Swz., *Cystopteris bulbifera*, Bernh. (S), *C. fragilis*, Bernh., *Onoclea sensibilis*, L., *O. Struthiopteris*, Hoffm., *Woodsia Ilvensis*, R. Br.,\* *W. obtusa*, Torr., *Dicksonia pilosiuscula*, Willd., *Osmunda regalis*, L., *O. Claytoniana*, L., *O. cinnamomea*, L. (27).

MARSILIACEÆ.—*Marsilia quadrifolia*, L. Bantam Lake and Tyler Pond, where it was transplanted by Dr. T. F. Allen and myself in 1881. (1).

LYCOPODIACEÆ.—*Lycopodium lucidulum*, Michx., *L. dendroideum*, Michx., *L. clavatum*, L., *L. complanatum*, L. (4).

SELAGINELLACEÆ.—*Selaginella rupestris*, Spring., *S. apus*, Spring. (2).

ISOETACEÆ.—*Isoetes echinospora*, Durieu, var. *Braunii*, Engelm. Tyler Pond, common. I believe this species has never before been reported from Connecticut. (1).—Total, 43.

During each of the three years I have found the so-called var. *obtusilobata* of *Onoclea sensibilis* growing in the same locality under conditions identical with those noted by me in this journal for September, 1881. I am more fully convinced that the explanation there given was sufficient to account for the variation in this locality.

I have also the pleasure of recording "Tamarack Swamp," near Syracuse, N. Y., as a new locality for *Botrychium simplex*, Hitch.

Syracuse University, Jan., 1884.

LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD.

**The Involucre in Malvaceæ.**—Referring to Prof. W. W. Bailey's statement in the BULLETIN for December, 1883, that a greenhouse specimen of *Abutilon* had been found with traces of an involucre, I am happy to be able to say that a 3-leaved involucre is normally present in the young flowers of the common velvet-leaf (*A. Avicennæ*) and also in the greenhouse species, *A. vexillarium* (one of the bractlets long, the others short.) These facts, taken along with the presence generally of a hypocalyptic node in the 'non-involucrate' Malvaceæ, suggest that the distinction between them and their involucre allies is unwarranted, the real distinction being that in some the involucre is fugacious. In some of the genera there are difficulties in the way of verifying this view, arising chiefly from the bristly character of the young flower-buds.

Princeton, N. J.

G. MACLOSIE.

**Notes from Massachusetts.**—At one of the field meetings of the Essex Institute, held at Groveland, Mass., several plants were reported as having appeared there, the seeds doubtless having been introduced from the West in wool or in grain and other seeds. Of those mentioned there were *Linum usitatissimum*, *Pentstemon Digitalis*, *Lythrum alatum* and *Verbascum Blattaria*. The same *Pentstemon*

\* *W. Ilvensis* can hardly be ranked here, as I found it near Sage's Ravine not more than one-eighth of a mile over the Massachusetts line. It is doubtless found on the brows of the same range of hills extending southward into Litchfield Co.